

DOE/EIA-0218(92-38)

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
September 12, 1992

EIA
Energy
Information
Administration



Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) User Instructions

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Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

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EPUB provides statistical information, as well as data from selected EIA publications:

Heating fuel data, updated the 2nd week of the month.

Oxygenates data, updated approximately the 25th of the month.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

on the 20th of the month.

on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

5 days after the end of the quarter.

the 1st of the month.

1st week of the month.

10 days after the end of the quarter.

April), updated on Thursdays at 5:00 p.m.

Contacts

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended September 12, 1992, as estimated from railroad carloadings by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 18 million short tons. This was 7 percent less than in the previous week due to the Labor Day holiday, and 14 percent lower than in the comparable week in 1991.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 10 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

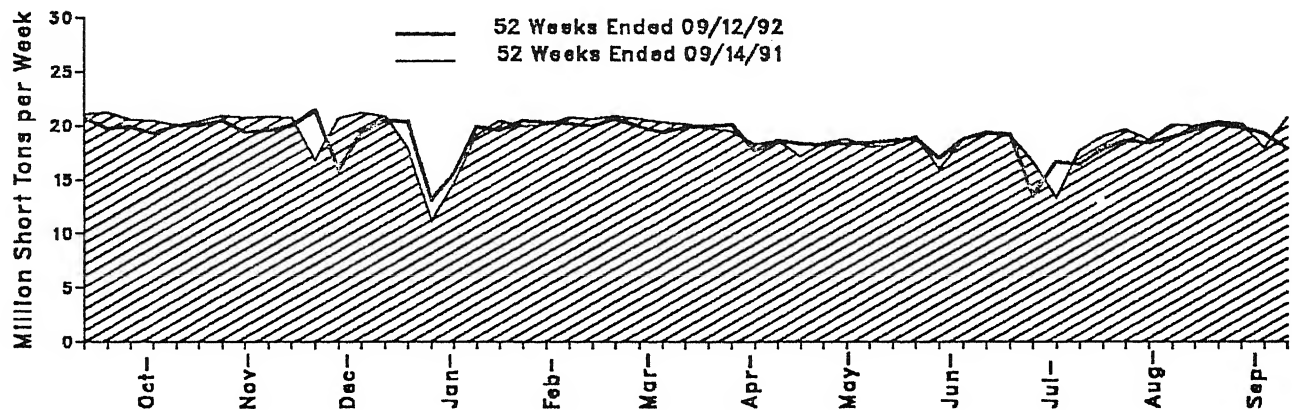


Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
	09/12/92	09/05/92	09/14/91	09/12/92	09/14/91	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite	17,827	19,266	20,654	981,457	993,179	-1.2
Pennsylvania Anthracite	40	36	74	2,874	3,126	-8.1
U.S. Total	17,867	19,302	20,728	984,331	996,306	-1.2
Railroad Cars Loaded	117,567	127,227	138,620	6,379,257	6,516,923	-2.1

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	09/12/92	09/05/92	09/14/91
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	10,021	11,265	12,643
Alabama	514	598	566
Illinois	990	1,183	1,238
Indiana	432	500	714
Kentucky	2,730	3,090	3,453
Kentucky, Eastern	1,937	2,200	2,542
Kentucky, Western	793	890	912
Maryland	60	67	91
Ohio	476	479	620
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,042	1,048	1,413
Tennessee	83	97	85
Virginia	763	899	934
West Virginia	2,930	3,303	3,527
West of the Mississippi	7,806	8,002	8,011
Alaska	25	27	24
Arizona	207	223	259
Arkansas	2	2	1
Colorado	325	346	364
Iowa	6	6	8
Kansas	8	10	7
Louisiana	69	68	78
Missouri	40	43	52
Montana	752	725	737
New Mexico	585	489	412
North Dakota	569	549	535
Oklahoma	63	50	40
Texas	1,057	1,143	1,264
Utah	369	421	471
Washington	79	85	118
Wyoming	3,652	3,815	3,640
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total	17,827	19,266	20,654
Pennsylvania Anthracite	40	36	74
U.S. Total	17,867	19,302	20,728

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, August 1992
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	August 1992	July 1992	August 1991	Year to Date		
				1992	1991	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	48,631	45,568	53,221	389,488	389,855	-0.1
Alabama	2,524	2,312	2,479	19,260	18,448	4.4
Illinois	4,814	4,139	5,135	39,007	38,815	.5
Indiana	2,233	2,229	2,598	20,472	20,703	-1.1
Kentucky	13,131	12,529	14,775	103,639	104,330	-.7
Kentucky, Eastern	9,283	8,732	10,831	75,322	76,564	-1.6
Kentucky, Western	3,847	3,796	3,944	28,317	27,766	2.0
Maryland	291	270	386	2,089	2,504	-16.6
Ohio	2,302	2,148	2,649	19,443	20,434	-4.8
Pennsylvania Bituminous	5,229	4,797	5,800	42,669	41,515	2.8
Tennessee	388	378	374	2,602	3,074	-15.4
Virginia	3,581	3,492	4,096	28,968	29,557	-2.0
West Virginia	14,138	13,276	14,927	111,339	110,473	.8
West of the Mississippi	34,697	34,144	35,629	263,969	268,164	-1.6
Alaska	115	110	104	1,012	876	15.5
Arizona	967	925	1,113	8,012	8,702	-7.9
Arkansas	8	7	4	28	33	-14.8
Colorado	1,597	1,407	1,418	11,534	11,808	-2.3
Iowa	28	26	33	225	237	-5.1
Kansas	35	36	29	260	308	-15.7
Louisiana	296	274	299	2,032	1,926	5.5
Missouri	186	178	222	1,555	1,419	9.6
Montana	3,205	3,257	3,432	25,364	24,919	1.8
New Mexico	2,147	2,225	1,834	15,372	14,048	9.4
North Dakota	2,425	2,464	2,491	19,605	19,551	.3
Oklahoma	217	229	179	1,576	1,198	31.6
Texas	4,945	4,730	5,429	34,672	35,720	-2.9
Utah	1,792	1,658	1,858	14,644	14,536	.7
Washington	367	351	508	3,230	3,267	-1.1
Wyoming	16,368	16,266	16,678	124,848	129,617	-3.7
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	83,329	79,712	88,851	653,457	658,019	-.7
Pennsylvania Anthracite	199	180	313	1,768	2,008	-11.9
U.S. Total	83,528	79,892	89,163	655,224	660,026	-.7

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Note: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States where a significant percentage of production is by rail. The States with little or no railroad shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, (then producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and Washington. With the exception of Louisiana and Louisiana, the weekly production data for "nonrail" States are developed by multiplying the U.S. weekly coal production by the projected production, for each State to U.S. total production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the National Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). EIA also contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1990 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, and 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.